SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD

TEN WEEKS TRIAL

MILWAUKEE, WIS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1903. CLUBS OF THREE, \$1.25.

Whole No. 237.

the SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD: I bereby contribute \$ Hearst Edition. Address

AN IMPORTANT EDITION PLANNED!

our readers kindly turn to the second page of this issue and read the in our Mr. Hearst of New York? It presents a fact in contemporary Amersolitical life with which Socialists will have to deal sooner or later-and beter than later.

Vr. Hearst has discovered that the bulk of the votes of this country are held oring class. He wants to be President. In fact he has been laying his for a long time and is just now showing his eards. His love for the workis simply love for the workingman's vote. He proclaims himself the an's friend. He "loves" him! It therefore becomes the duty of the ta to open as many eyes as possible; to save as many workers from being in by the Hearst game as they can. The growth of the Socialist vote that the work army is heading straight toward the abolition of capitalism that it is looking for bigger things than little municipal reforms or mere palknowing that these can be secured along the straight line of march.

I be an historic calamity if any considerable portion of the work army be side-tracked by the schemes of Hesrst.

be we intend to get out an anti-Hearst edition. It will expose the Hearst

with all the force and eleorness that the foremost Socialist writers in this ry can briog to the subject. It will be dated February 28, and the work reparing to give it a wide circulation must begin at once. There's not a moto lose! A hundred thousand of these papers ought to be put in the hands Such things must be done big or not at all.

To do this, the comrades must help. Let them contribute such sums as they And another thing: Let every comrade who belongs to a union get reses of every member thereor. Hearst's literature is going to all the as of the country. We must follow it up with our antidote! Fill out the above blank at once.

Also give us your best help in devising ways to reach every worker in the d or as many as we can in reason. And don't forget that this anti-Hearst will be under the cularged condition of the paper. All the new space I be used to the utmost. Take our word for it, the enlarged paper is going to

The special edition for converting single taxers will be dated March 21, Look neighborhood over and get a list of all single taxers. Several of the arfor the number are already in hand.

If you are not slready a Herald stockholder, get at it at once. You cannot the tie roorself to this marvelous modern, world-sweeping movement than by in identified with the party press. The following blank will do the business:

STOCK SUBSCRIPTION.

To the Milwaokee Social Democratic Publishing Co.,

114 State Street, Milwankee, Wis.

I, the ondersigned, hereby subscribe for the number of shares of the cipital stock of the Milwankee Social Democratic Publishing Company of Milwankee, Wis., set opposite my signature, and I agree to pay to the said Milwankee Social Democratic Publishing Company for each share so subscribed the sum of five dollars in cash or in monthly installments of not less than fifty rents, doe and payable on and before the last any of each mooth, the first installment to accompany the application for stock, and each psild-up share to have one vote, and each shareholder to receive the Herald for life.

Amount \$...... Address

We happened on ao old paper the ber day, a paper a good many years and this line canght our gaze: "The rman law will fix the trusts." But trusts are still here and higger than

when he will fix the restrict the problem of the pr

bar rejolcings in the midst of the suffering, starvation and misery of poor, outraged, robbed and wronged India. Fifteen shillings per head, or less, is the average annual income of our Indian fellow subjects; they exist in a chronic state of familie, and during the recent proloaged drought, inducing sente familie, no less than a million and a half of people died directly of staravation, to say nothing of many others, whose deaths were indirectly due to the same cause. Yet while the people of India are thus dying of want, we are draining the country of food and other produce to the value of thirty millions sterling (some \$150,000,000) every year. And then to crown our infunny, we have this Durbar, to celebrate the coronation of the personal representative of British rule and robbery, to mock the poor Indian people in their misery." bar rejoleings in the midst of the suffer

OH NO! NO FUSING! #

own them.

Large snurs of money are being raised in an emotional way for the families of the Milwaukee fremen who risked and lost their lives in the recent encounter with acid fumes. Theater benefits have been held, purses have been made np, and besides there are the pensions which they will get. Far be it from our wish to discourage any recognition of the services rendered by these men. But how is it with the other men who not only risk their lives for the community's good, but actually exhaust their lives in their work's Every day some one of these fellows goes down in the bread and butter struggle, and day after day workers are giving of their health and their very lives in order that capitalism may get its increase and society its dearly bought necessities. What of these poor fellows? We do not hear of theater benefits for their families—why not? And we do not hear a word for their bravery from the city's upholstered and consetted mayor. I noder Socialistic rule all workers would have pensions to retire on and no one's family would be left in want. And when Socialism itself comes such a thing as want will be unheard of.

Collective ownership or starvation is fast coming to be the two horns of the dilemma. Which shall it be?

When you finish rending the Heraid

When you finish rending the Herald hand it to a neighbor.

Some Republicau newspapers seem to have entered into a conspiracy of silence for the purpose of hiding from thoughtful persons the ominous significance of the returns exhibiting the growth of Socialism during the last two years. It is no sincere or far-sighted upholder of individualism who actu upou the theory that anything is to be gained by a suppression of unwelcome facts. If, on the face of official statistics, there is spread proof of the fact that Socialism is likely two years hence to become as formidable a political power in this country as Populism was ten fears ago, the sooner the fact is recognized the better. Eternal vigilance is the price of seconomical salvation. Individualists cannot conjure the specter of Socialism by shutting their eyes and pretending that they see no signs af it. The startling truth is that, while Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist can-

while Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist can
Insion men wro prefer to continue at work
through the strike in the exercise of the
right that they suppose they have—those
who are not strike breakers?

"Of course, in doing that." Mr. Lloyd replied, "they are strictly within their legal
rights, but to me they seem to violate a
moral duty of the highest sanctily, which
is that a man must do what he can to help
along a necessary struggle for the elevation
of his own class and of society at isrge.

"The anion certainty withdraws no legal
protection from them," said Mr. Lloyd,
"They are not protected by the nution from
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the from them," said Mr. Lloyd,
"They are not protected by the nution from
the common effort for the common good. I
abound class this noan precisely with the
royalists to the American revolution. If
the are not protected to the number of the people is considered.

That "investigation" is getting to be a
"chestmut," to use a bit of slung. When
the workers cry for bread capitalism
gives them a slone.

Is the present system of service to mankind? Ask the worker whose wage is
only large enough to keep him from actual starvation and the small tradesman
who feels lucky indeed if he gets a spare
living out of his business.

The only way to master the corpora-

There are two forces at work that are antagonistic. One is composed of Socialists and unionists who want to increase wages so as, to raise the standard of living. The other is composed of the capitalist class that not only wants to keep the standard of living of the worker down but is from time to time suggesting ways by which the worker can live on cheaper food—all this in order that they will not have to pay higher wages to those they employ. Now which of these two forces, do you think, is the best for progress and for human brotherhood?

for human brotherhood?

Iamies J. Hill, the giant labor skianer of the Northern Pacific railway, bow says that there is a crisis coming and that the labor unions will be responsible. Of geonree, the poor devils who have had the gall to stand together so as to get a fiving wage out of the great wealth their industry produces are rushing the country to the demotion flow, wows. The capitalists who are not only skinning lad her of its product at every point, and then gambling with the spoils so as to get a demotion of the rest of it as may have gotten into general circulation, and whose success in business brings calamity into the lives of countiess numbers of working people—of course they are not responsible for panies and hard times. Oh, no! The millions they squeeze out of the people's industry are "wages of superintendence," and they are fully entitled to it, without a doubt. Of course!

The impudence of these great money-leeches is stupendous.

Review of National Committee Meeting.

The meeting of the national committee which took place last week in St. Loois, and at which the writer of these lices was prasent as representative from Wisconsin, seems to have definitely settled two points. First, the question of STATE AUTONOMY, that is, the right of a state organization to control and manage its own affairs, absolutely free from any intermeddling on the part of the national executive. Second, the "FUSION QUESTION," tonching the union of Socialists with other radical reform organizations and so-called Union Labor parties, which are now springing up in various parts of the country. Such alliances are simply FORBIDDEN for the future to the branches of our party.

In regard to STATE AUTONOMY, the sentiment of the party members in

ties, which are now springing up in various parts of the country. Such alliances are simply FORBIDDEN for the future to the hranches of our party.

In regard to SIATE AUTONOMY, the sentiment of the party members in the East and the far West has undergone a really remarkable change since the so-called Uoity Convention. This principle was conceded at Indianapolis only because the Social Democrats insisted on state autonomy in the constitution and immediate demands in the platform, as cardinal conditions without which there would be no union. However, in last year's national committee meeting the writer of these lines stood absolutely ALONE in his defense of state autonomy. The other committeernen looked upon it with more or less concealed wrath. Harliman at that time carried through several resolutions which were in direct contradiction of the right of states to manage their own affairs, whereupoo the representative from Wisconsin not only entered a protest, hot also declared that Wisconsin would pay absolutely NO ATTENTION to these resolutions. Hayes and other great leaders were also hitter opponents of state autonomy.

But this year the case was quite different. Thanks to the conduct of the St. Louis quorum, the sectiment of almost all the committeemee was ontspoken in favor of state autonomy. Every member felt that the success of the party last year was due in no small degree to the many organizations of the many states and to the consequent multiplied intensity of energy. Indeed oor party would have been lost if in last fall's elections it had been even left to the initiative of the local quorum in St. Lonis.

This general tendency in favor of state autonomy, as well as the fact that the representative from California, Comrade Richardson, was a stardy anti-faction man and gave the assurance that fusion had come to an end in California, made the regulation of the California affair pass off pretty smoothly.

the regulation of the California affair pass off pretty smoothly.

The older comrades through long experience had become wise and tolerant, and the Socialista of a more recent date, although fanatical against fusion, respected the principle of state autonomy. There was therefore no suggestion of an acto-da-fe for the California comrades. And thus with good will a way was casily found to make fusion and other such capers impossible for our party members in future and yet at the same time preserve the principle of state autonomy. The national committee proceeded less tolerantly against the local quorum of St. Louis and the national secretary, Leon Greenbaum. The majority of the national committee this year consisted of new Socialists from the Western states—former "middle-of-the-roaders," who in 1896 lost their party to the Democrats through fusion. Naturally, the word "fusion" had the same effect upon them as a red rag to a oull. And the majority of the local quorum and the national secretary had approved the alliance of the Socialist party with the Union Labor party in San Francisco and in Los Angeles, and moreover, in meetings and in printed articles had laid down the principle that the Socialist party shoold never take the field against any POLITICAL organization of the nnions, but must support them under all circumstances.

Now there is no doubt that this teaching is fundamentally false. Very lame

Now there is no doubt that this teaching is fundamentally false. Very lame Now there is no doubt that this teaching is fundamentally false. Very lame also was the privately given excose of the most intelligent members of the local Quorum, that the Socialist members in California, by their narrow and impotent fanaticism, had alienated not only the labor unions, but all sensible people, so that nothing more remained for them hut to support the Union Labor party, or go down in the fight against it. Yet we claim that by their second offense (giving up their own party) they could not make good the first offense (atopid phrases about "revolutionary Socialism"); moreover from the natore of the case, Union Labor parties have no stability, cannot last and can nowise aid or further the cause of Socialism. cause of Socialism.

All this and a good deal more would have been shown by discussion. The All this and a good deal more would have been shown by discussion. The older Socialists—that is, the Socialists older in the movement, for personally they were mostly younger men than the ex-middle-of-the-roaders—were rather anxious that such a discussion should take place. Not so our Western comrades. They claimed that too much time had been lost or this question already—yet at the same time they lost almost two days dehating in different ways whether the question should be discussed or not. They finally decided not to discuss it. According to their idea, the quorum and the national secretary were "self-confessed fusionists," and therefore there was "no oeed of any trial;" they were simply to be "punished," lynched, so to speak.

Such extreme methods resulted in somewhat queer situations. In the first

simply to be "punished," lynched, so to speak.

Such extreme methods resulted in somewhat queer situations. In the first place, well known OPPONENTS of the policy of the St. Lonis quorum and the national secretary (as, for instance, the writer of this article) voted AGAINST all measures to remove them. These opponents did so ont of sheer sense of justice, because neither the quorom nor the national secretary had been given any chance to defend themselves. On the other hand, a very positive line of demarcation was soon noliceable between the Socialists of older growth and the Socialists of "new vintage," which to some degree also developed into an unfortunate and entirely uncalled for antagonism between the East and the West. The national secretary had been elected before this dualism came to the surface, otherwise William Mailly of Massachusetts would have had very poor chances. (By the way, Mailly was not the choice of the committeeman from Wisconsin.) But afterwards the Western comrades did all they could to "get the better of the East"; they removed the headquarters of the party to OMAHA, Neb., on tha ground that there are too many headqnarters of trades unious in Chicago and Indianapolis, and that consequently our party woold be in danger of getting under the control of the trades unions.

This is certainly a ridiculoos reason. And the procedure of the majority of

This is certainly a ridiculous reason. And the procedure of the majority of the committee was rather high-handed, and swidently in opposition to the wording and the spirit of the constitution. The majority decided that the selection of a headquarters was not to be submitted to a referendum of the party—that the clause of the constitution stating that such selection is "sobject to a referendum," meant that a referendom was permissible when asked for hy five hranches in three states, otherwise it would not be submitted. The majority of the committee was clearly in error on this point—tha new make-op of the quorum even involves a change in the constitution—and the committeeman from Wisconsin rose and gave due notice that he would see to it that a referendum should be had under all circumstances.

For taka it all in all: While oor party may well congratulate itself opon the lively participation of the Western farmer element in the Socialist movement, yet the backbone and the leadership of this movement must remain proletarian for a long time in the future. The quorum elected for Omaha has a strong agrarian coloring and would be absolutely out of touch with the prolestrong agrarian coloring and would be absolutely out of touch with the prole-tarian masses of the country which the Socialist party must win before all things if it wants to have success. We say this although we value very highly the sympathles and the assistance of the farmers—the writer of this article was the anthor of the Socialist Farmers' Platform of the Social Democratic party which raised so moch hue and cry among the "nitra-class-conscions" of this country. But for the very reason that we want no antagonism in the Socialist party be-tween the city proletariat and the workers in the field who still own their tools, we do not want headquarters in Omaha, Neh., and a quorum which would repre-eent the milieu of the surrounding states. And a quorum in Omaha, on the groond that there it would be "ontside of the influence of trade onionism," is impossible at the present time and out of keeping with our final aims. Steps have already heen taken to correct by referendum this mistake of the majority of the national committee. committee.

But while the national committee may have gone too far in that respect, it no dooht did the right thing in regard to the trades unions. In the respective resolutions, our friendly attitude toward, the trades unions was reaffirmed and precisely stated—vet at the same time the efforts of certain men in our racks who would like to make our party the serving-maid of the trades unions were annulled by declaring that our organization is not to take any part in the squab-hles and fights of the trades unions among themselves, nor to in it them to send delegates to our political conventions.

Looking over the work of the session, the party may well be satisfied with the results. It was better that some even very deep differences of opinion should crop out there than in a convection. As everybody knows, the delegates in a convention are only too easily infloenced by oratorical and emotional moments,

which frequently results in choosing the worst solution of any question. The last session of the national committee has been for the good of the cause in mors

Victor L. Bergu.

Congressman Jenkins, who gave the easily-fooled of the country renewed hope of the capitalist parties by asking the legal anthorities if the government could seize the coal lands under the existing laws, declared in Congress the other day that there were no trusts! Fooled again:

Keeping everlastingly at it finally carries the day. The pace we have kept up in the past has forced the admission from Harper's Weekly that the Socialists will cast two millions of ballots next year in this conotry. But the pace is getting faster!

The machine keeps crowding men out and dragging children into the factory. How are you going to stop it?

Union men in Milwankee who have made no effort to huy union made hread and who have claimed that it was an inconvenience to hunt ap union bakeries, will hereafter have no such excuse, as one of the largest bakeries in the city has been unionized and has its hread in nearly every grocery store. This will put union men to the test. Now if they do not buy union, made hread and the firm infinds it is not worth while to cater to it such trade, they will hring everiasting disgrace on their principles. The onion bread made by the Jaeger bakery can be had without trouble, and it is understood that another large hakery will also union-tize within a short time, leaving the Atlas bread the only scab product of extensive sale on the local market.

Social Democratic Berald.

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MILWAUKEE, SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1903.



* ROLL OF HONOR. *

Union Secretaries Fund.

 James Smith.
 1.30

 A. B., list.
 50

 N. Grosser, city.
 50

 Angust Lachman.
 1.00

 Fred Sleling, Milwaukee.
 1.00

 Mrs. B. Baumaan, Milwaukee.
 1.00

 August Watjen, Milwaukee.
 50

E HISTORY THAT, IS SIGNIFICANT.

is view of the great naemployed problem which is now seriously menacing the peace of England, saperinduced to some extent hy the return of the workers who were footed or forced by accessity into going to South Africa to butcher the Boers, and who now and their jobs taken by others, the follow lag account of the Trafaigar Square Riots which took pince is 1886, when somethin port of situation extsted in makes lateresting reading. It is from an article on "Twenty-one Years of Socialist Agitation," by Harry Quelch, editor of London Justice, and is contributed to the current issue of The Social Democrat, in commemoration of the "coming of age" of the Social Democratic Federation

of the Social Democratic Federation of Great Britaia. We can only quote briefly:
"We were but a handful; but we were enthusanta, fanatics, what you will, imbased with the faith that moves mountains: and it was wonderful the amount of work d-ae and the effect created by this little knot of fanatics. ... Small as it was, the Federation made itself felt on the side of every righteous cause. In holding propagadiat meetings, iecturing at the clubs, and in upposing all the numerous quack remedies for social ills, put forward by ignorant or laterested agents, the men of the Federation were kept busy, and in a short time they succeeded in creating a smiletent popular backing to be able to completely frustrate such fraeds."

After tracing the history of the movement town to the defection of 1885. Mr. Ocalob

Iranda."
er tracing the history of the movement to the elections of t885, Mr. Quelothe story of the Trafalgar square

riots:
"Refore the election there was a chang of government. This, of course, made a difference to our propagande, and in the following winter the unemployed agitation was taken up with renewed vigor. The Liberais, however, were soon in office again. In the meantime the Torica did no latered to leave the unemployed to the liberate the property of the liberate the property of the liberate the property of the liberate the second to the s Liberals, however, were soon in office again. In the meastime the Torica did not latead to leave the unemployed to the inspiration of the wicked Socialists, and so their political pappets, the bogus 'Fair Trade League,' were brought late pisy. They called a meeting in Trafalgar square on Mouday, Freb. S. 1888, to advocate Frotection as a means of relieving the distress, and incidentally to desounce the Socialists. Those, among the latter who were nnemployed or at lelsure on that day made up their minds to attend the meeting and endeavor to get a hearing. They did so and the result was that they completely carried the meeting against its promoters, who sever had any organization or any considerable following, and who speedily left the Square. After the Socialist speakers had been addressing the crowd for some time, the question was how to get the meeting to disperse. At last someone ratsed the cry, To the Park.' A procession was formed and the yeast crowd moved off toward Hyde Park. The sight of the ragreed army ness. dressing the crowd for some time, the question was how to get the meeting to disperse. At last someone ratsed the crr, "To the Park." A procession was formed sad the vast crowd moved off toward Hyde Park. The sight of the ranged army passing through the thoroughfares sacred to wealth and invary, was rather too much for the louogers in clubland, who jeered at the unfortaste victims of capitalism and pelted them with anndry missies. This was to-mach. A how of rage ran through the crowd, pebbles were picked ap from the crowd, pebbles were picked ap from the crowd, pebbles were picked ap from the crowd, and and the windows from which the missies had been thrown, and a dash was made for the extrance of the building. This was frustrated by the active intervention of the Socialists leading the procession, and there is little doubt that but for their efforts the building would have been sacked. The crowd, however, had now get out of haad. Incessed by the contumely cust upon them, the men became riotous; stones continued to be thrown; the Socialists who had not called the meeting, were too few to keep control, windows were broken, clothiers', batchers', bakers', and jewelers' shops were anched and the procession was held and them the crawd dispendent.

"The result of this affair, so far as the

to the park contianed. Here another abort meeting was held and then the evewd dispersed.

"The result of this affair, so far as the unemployed were concerned, was to put the fear of men into the hearts of the wealthy. They were furious in their rage arainst the unemployed, the Socialists, and the police but they asbacribed liberally to the Massion House. Unemployed Find, which from a handred pounds before the riots, went up in a few days to many thomsands. The rich evidently thought it was time for them to begin to pay that "ranson" which the Badleal Idol of Birmingham. Chamberisis, had been reminding them was due from them to the poor.

"So far as the Socialists were concerned, the result was that Hyndman, Champion, Burns, and Williams were ent on their tripitor sedition and conspirace out their dealth of the prejudice which was the large of all the prejudice which was a treat east deal to enhance the popularity of the areast deal to enhance the popularity of the areast far before. They began to feel that

there was some hope of a better lot for the most downtroden among them.

"For some days after the rioting. I undon was in a state of terror, so far as the well-to-do elasses were concerned. Shops were barriended, shop assistants were stated with revolvers and rifles, and business men buried their valuables in back gardens. On Wednesday, two days after the Trafaigar square meeting, a rumor was est sfoot that the natemployed were massing a thousands at Deptford, with the intention of sacking London. It was a dult, foggy day, in outlying parts of the metropolis small crowds had gathered, and one or two windows were broken. The police were completely demornized and visited the shopkeepers, advising them to put up their shulters, while the evening papers came our with alarming posters announcing Fifty Thousands Rebeis Marching on Loudon. Nothing serious happened, although if there had been any revolutinary organisation the metropolis would have been entirely at its mercy."

HEARST'S BOOMING OF HEARST. William Randolph Hearst, the millionalre proprietor of the New York American, Chi-cago Examiner and San Francisco Examiner, is not the first man who has sought to make game of the labor movement of this country, nor will be be the last. The

National Association of Democratic Clubs, W. R. Hearst, president, is sending out a pamphlet fresh from his own presses, boom ing him as a caadidate for the Democratic nomination for the presidency. It is addressed to union men, but does not bear the asion label!

We do not see where the elevation of Hearst to the presidency, even if such a thing were possible, would help labor very much, and anless this country establishes justice for those who toll it will sooner or later go to smash. Hearst does not tell-does not want to stop the robbery of labor, which is the keystone of the capitatist system-he has distinctly said he was act a Socialist. What he has done has been to build ap very valuable newspaper properties by playing upon the passions of pulse, just as he played upon the free silver string when that craze was over the land. We do not overlook the fact that bis papers have champloned very good local mens ures in the localities in which they are published, and that many Socialistic edi torials have been published, but these bave been popular things to do and have been dictated by good business office judgment. Moreover, for the Socialistic editorials we have to thank one of the editorial writers. Arthur Brisbane, a Socialist son of a cialist, who has written as near to So-

From Hearst's papers we get the follow ing which he calls his internal policy-his foreign policy, judging from his past con dact, is the fomenting of war with other autions, in order to make news, in order to sell papers. This is his home pro

gramme:

1. Public ownership of public franchises.

2. Destruction of criminal trosts.

3. A graduated income tax.

4. Election of senators by the people.

5. National, state and municipal improvement of the public school system.

The first plank sounds big, but, while good of itself, will not solve the tabor problem. And it is already coming any way, and as President Hearst could ac help it on, it belag a local matter. As to the destruction of criminal trusts-which trusts are criminal and which are not? Shall we ask the courts, which capitalian controls, to polat out the crimes of capttall No, the second plank is mere wind The third plank, for a graduated lacome tax, calls the United States sapreme court to miad. It has already declared the isome tax asconstitutional. The election of United States senators by direct vote, same as the congressmen, might make the United the United States House of Representatives-and let any observing working man tell us how much that body cares for the vast army of toll! And the last plank, the improvement of the school system, what is that but empty words. The school system la belag improved all the time. What pos sible good can Hearst do in this line tha the people interested will not themselves there you have the great Hearst's "great" issues. The ptatforms of an ordi aary coaaty Republican or Democratic con vention are as full of just as high sound

ing promises! the crying need of the hour, from the national standpoint, is justice for the millions whose toll makes this country rich. big injustice of modera civillantion is that this vast class coastitates a vast class of economic slaves, poor in spite of the great wealth their labor produces, and looked down on with contempt is place of apect. This monster injustice, on white all the sins of modern society are builded, is crying out for redress. Asything or any man or measure that steps is between this great demand and its chance of ready relief, la an enemy of the working class, an injury to its interests instead of a beaest. Capitalism would still be in control and making hay, and labor would still be groaning ander its galling load.

The attempt of the national committee at St. Louis to settle upon a national headquarters and to deny the membership at large a voice in the selection, was certainly an iavasion of the membership rights and should be rebuked. But this is not the reason why a concerted move to change the headquarters should be had, but because Omaha is too far West, especially when we have a presidential campaign approaching. The following is the form of the demand which in being nused to call for a refereadum on the subject, and we arge as many branches as possible to make use of it:

To the National Committee, Socialist

To the National Committee, Socialist Party:

propositions:

1. That the headquarters of the party be removed to Chicago.

2. That the local quorum until the retional convention be composed of 2. That he local quorum intil the next national convention be composed of the members of the national committee from the states of Illinois, Wisconsin. Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky. We farther request that said propositions be submitted together with the referendum submitted together with the referendum submitted by the national committee at its last annual session.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

"When we go into the king business," says Harper's Weekly, "we shall hire an enthusiast to shoot at our royal carriage about once in three months. Nothing booms a tottering dynasty like an attempted associanation."

"Britons never shall be slaves," but one hundred thousand Britons today are looking for a boss.—Socialist.

for a boss.—Socialist.

There is said to be a growing demand in Spain for a republican form of government.

London papers are jumping on Herbert Speacer for predicting a great social revolution in the United States.

SOME NOTABLE RESOLUTIONS:

the national committee of the Socialist party in session .--Comrades: Your anb-committee on resolutions berewith submits a declaration of the position of the Socialist party in reference to fusion or amaignmation with so-called union labor and radical political parties.

Whereas, the history of the labor movement of the world has conclusively demonstrated that a Socialist party is the only political organization able to adequately and consistently conduct the political struggles of the working class,

Whereas, all "radical" and "reform" parties, including the so-called "Union Labor parties," have, after a brief existence, uniformly succumbed to the influence of the old political parties and have proven disastrons to the nitimate end of the labor movement; and

Whereas, any alliance direct or indirect with such parties is dangerous to political integrity and the very existence of the Socialist party and the Socislist movement, and

Whereas, at the present stage of development of the Socialist movement of this country there is neither necessity nor excuse for such alliance, therefore

Resolved, That no state or local organization, or member of the party, shall under any circumstances fuse, combine or compromise with any political party or organization, or refrain from making nominations in order to further the interests of candidates of SUCH PARTIES or ORGANIZATIONS.

JE JE JE JE

Whereas, our comrades in Germany are at the present time engaged in a giand fight not only for the material interests of the proletariat in Germany, hat also for the elementary human rights of positical freedom against the oppression of a tyrannicai autocrat: therefore be it

Resolved, That the national committee of the Socialist party of America in common with the proletariat of the civilized world, hereby expresses its admiration for the magnificent stand and steadfast courage of our German comrades, together with an expression of confidence in their ultimate triumphs.

On trades unions:

"The national committee of the Socialist party in annual session assembled hereby reaffirms the attitude of the party toward the trade union movement as expressed in the resolution on the subject adopted by the Indianapolis convention."

"We consider the trade union movement and the Socialist movement as inseparable parts of the general labor movement, produced by the same economic forces and tending towards the same goal, and we deem it the duty of each of the two movements to extend its hearty co-operation and support to the other in its special sphere of activity.

"But we are also mindful of the fact that each of the two movements has its own special mission to perform in the struggle for the emancipation of labor, that it devolves upon the trade unious to conduct the economic struggles of the that it devoives upon the trade unions to conduct the economic struggles of the working class, that it devoives on the Socialist party to fight the political battles of the working class, and that the interests of labor as a whole will be best conserved by allowing each of the movements to manage the affairs within its own sphere of activity without active interference by the other.

"The Socialist party will continue to give its aid and assistance to the economic struggles of organized labor regardless of the affiliation of the trade uations engaged in the struggle and will take no sides in any dissensions or strifes within the trade union movement; the party will also continue to solicit the sympathy and support of all trade organizations of labor without allowing itself to be made the ally of any one division of the trade union movement as against an-

"We also declars that we deem it unwise to invite trade unions as such to be represented in the political conventions of our party."

Victor L. Berger, Wm. Mahoney, Morris Hillquit, J. Mahlon Barnes, N. A. Richardson.

St. Lonis, Mo., Jan. 3t. 1903.

EDITORIAL SHEARINGS.

The Rev. Thomas J. Hagerty, who has recently been working la Arkansas, has sent the following dispatch to the Social Democratic Herald:

"Two of the newly-elected state representatives have applied for admission to our locals, and, if admitted, wil igo mon the floor of the Arkansas Legislature as anyowed Socialists."

Who would have dered prophesy that Arkansas would be the second state in the Union to have Socialist noembers of the Legislature?—California Socialist. Eva McDonald Valesh has the follow-

the Union to have Socialist nombers of the Legislature?—California Socialist.

Eva McDonald Valesh has the following to say in her Washington Letter: "Representative Gibson of Tennessee has introduced a bill making it the dinty of the atterney general to apply to the federal courts for a recriver is case of any strike or disagreement which stops the operation of coal mines. The bill won't become a law, so we needn't waste tauch time over it, but it is interesting as a sample of the trend of industrial legislation. If it provided that the receiver should employ the men at the wagea and hours asked, pending a settlement between their representatives and those of the employers, it might he a good thiak, but the inference is rather that the receiver should attempt to employ the men on the old terms pending a settlement. Still it would be very awkward for the employers to have the federal court pusomeone else in charge while industrial troables were being settled. A prospect of this sort would make employers more open to reason when their organized employers wanted an advance. But the bill won't pass.—Labor Advocate.

A Penasyivania trade unionist toforms use that the hilphest court is that state.

A Penasyivania trade unionist leforms A Penasylvania trade unionist informs use that the highest court in that state has rendered a decision which will destroy the rallway employes' voluntary relief and insurance associations. The fact is anything and everything that the working people attempt to do is wroug in the eyes of the little indicial cars, but the worst feature of it all is that if you so much as advise the railway brother on the worst to join hands with other inbor men to smush the oid parties and their politicians and place men from their own ranks in power to make and interpret iaws they regard you as a frenk or no crank of some kind. So the only thing that can be, done is to wait until those workers, and some others as well, get their fill of capitalism and are ready to use their brains and display a little independence and hackbone.—Cieveland Citizen.

A Pittsburg daily winds up as editorial

zen.

A Pitisburg daily winds up as editorial on spurious drugs with the statement that "the competitioa in the sale of proprietary medicines is helping along the process of adulteration." What's become of the old gag that "competition is the life of trade?"—Ex.

An Ideal Land is New Zealand

An Ideal Land is New Zealand.

"The best country I have seen in all my jogging abont the world is New Zealand," said Arthur Malone of London, now visiting Wushington. "It is true that the government is almost purely paternal, but it is such a benevolent paternalism, and tha people seem to thrive under it so well, that there is little room for hostile criticism. It is a conntry where panperism has been practically whoelshed, and where every man who is desirons of a home cas secure one. The government will not permit a monopoly of land, and those who had big tracts were forced to surrender them so that the poor could gat farms. I do not mean to say that New Zealand is a paradise, og that its people are so far elevated above the rest of mankind that they are without the usual shortcomings of humanity, but altogether I consider that they have as nearly a perfect system of government as could be devised, and that nowhere on earth is the status of the individual better. If your American coal fields were in New Zealand a strike would be an inspossibility, for they would be operated by the state, pro bono publice."—Washington Post.

All students interested in Scalalism who

All sindents interested in Socialism who fintend to enter the State University the next semester should see or correspond with Daniel W. Hean, Secretary of the University of Wisconsin Socialist Cinb. Juniel W. Hoan, 321 State street, Madison, Wis.

The Herald is an ideal paper for pro-paganda. It is a clean looking paper; no one need be ashamed of it. The day of mussy, dirty-looking papers is past. Send the Herald to your friends for 10 weeks, only 10 cents.

Senator Palmer's Utterance on a a socialism. a a a

Though she has had a week to think the matter over Detroit has not fully recovered from the shock of discovering ex-Senator Thomas W. Paimer's strong stendency toward Socialism, and his conviction that it is to triumph in this country and to prove a remedy for many of the ills of humanity and a damage to no one. The surprise of it arises from the fact that Mr. Pulmer's origin, experience, association and environment have not been those which are popularly a cognized as favorable to the acceptance and development of such theories of government. A man of inherited and arguired wealth, of high distinction is public life; a practical business man; never conspicuous aa a theories or given to reforming a world which he finds pleasaot and satisfactory as it is; distinctio of the easy-going temperament, he is almost the last man on whom such sentiments might be expected to take hold.

That they have done so is a notable sign of the times. Hen not more than 30 years old can readily recall the time, if a person of his type and position had come to hold such views, he would have been most reincum to express them, for fear of popular censure and a certain sort of ostracism. The best he could have expected would have been to be considered a "crank." the worst to have his sanity questioned. But Socialism is becoming respectable. In circles where, fifteen or even ten years ago it was coasidered a criminal doctrine, or charita'ly described as the harmless vaporings of the discontented elements, it is now able tendency toward Socialism, and his con viction that it is to triumph in this coun

sidered a criminal doctrine, or charitally described as the harmless vaporings of the discontented elements, it is now able to commend respectful consideration and to find occasional frank converts.—Detroit News-Tribano (Editorial).

"Nothing to Arhitrate."

The Incubus sat on the Workingman's shoulders.

"Get up," said the Incubus, as he stuck in his spurs; "this is a question as to whether we or the miners are to run oar business."

"But I cannot keep on carrying you unless I gel more to eat," said the Work-ingmaa.

nnless I gel more to cat," said the Workingman.

"You have a full dinner pail," said the Inculus, as he ordered a bottle and a bird; "as for me, although God in His infinite wisdom has given me control of the property of this country, man, i get an more than board and clothes."

"Hut." objected the Workingman, "l often do not get that."

"I will give you a lorrary to carry on your back," said the Iocubas.
"How could the like of me get a chaace to read?"

"Be content," said the Incubus, "in

to read?"
"Be content," said the Incubus, "in that stntion of life to which it shall please me and God to call you."
"But you grow heavier all the time," said the Workingman.
"Every man has a chance to ride," said the Incubus. "Why didn't you get up here? Thare's plenty of room at the too."

up here? Thare's plenty of room at the lop."

"I think," asid the Workingman, "it was intended that both of us should real."

walk."
"That," said the Incubus, "is blas phemy. If I should get off your back it would shake the foundations of so-clety."—Life.

Keep an eye open for the special edition of the Herald for single taxers. Comrade Thompson's article on "Why Single Taxers Should Come to Socialism" is already on our desk. Every single taxer should read it. Announce-

Some of our readers may be interested to know something about Milwankee's hig breweries in which so many of the workers are Social Democrats, and if so, they should drop a postal for a copy of a neat little illustrated account of the moderu brewing process, which has just been issued by the Blatz Brewing Company, from the pen of its advertising manager, Harry N. Glenny, Its title is: "What Her Blue Eyes Saw; a Morning at Blatz, Milwankee." The Blatz plant has been making beer since 1845, so it is qualified to say a few things on the subject of beer production.

Engene V. Debs had an article compi-mentary to "Britain for the British" in a recent issue of the Clarion of London. It was printed under a large heading on the front page.

W THE HERALD FORUM.

The Danger of Extreme Socialist Tactics.

Massachusetts, Jan. 22.—Editor Herald: There is always the tendency of every radical movement to become extreme. The radical extremist rides his hobby horse without bridle or gnide and in his very radicalism he knows not only the past and present, but the future as well. It is said that wise men often chaage their minds, but you will always find the fanatical Socialist nuchangeahie or if he does change, he don't know it or if he does change, he don't know it or if he does change, he don't know it or if he does change he don't know it or if he does change and the state of the Bar Association of the state of the Bar Association of the state of the Bar Association of the state of the fanatics of the Bar Association of the state of the fanatics of the Bar Association of the spect in the community, hot he falled for sy what you, that he has always been consistent. The Social Democratic party was organized because of the fanaticism of the S. L. P. a the course of time an important section of the S. L. P., who for two years had bitterly fought the Social Democracy and the S. D. P. rebeled against the bossism of the S. L. P., but against the machine hullit up by De Leon. De Leon reckoned that this was a remarkable jump, hence the usume he applied to the jumpers. "Kangaroo"—aad, then this element rebelled, and for some time after, there was no thought of joining the S. D. P. Bat as time went oh and there was no loope of their gaining coutrol of the S. L. P., they sought to join the S. D. P. Bat as time went oh and there was no loope of their gaining coutrol of the S. L. P., they sought to join the S. D. P. Go a countiletten and the community, hot he chairman, a Southerner, said in the chairman, a The Danger of Extreme Socialist Tactics, class and therefore a coward

ed, and for joining the S. as no thought of joining the S. as time went oh and there was no of their gaining coutrol of the S. D. P. they sought to join the S. D. P. and that considerations. L. P., they sought to join the S. D. P. for a consideration and that consideration was that the S. D. P. should become "less conscions" party. Tha a narrow, "class-conscions" party, its very unscientific "farmers' gramme" should be dropped, the change its name and above all be r-r-r-revolutionary and scientific," change its name and above all become r-r-r-revolutionary and scientific, which meant, that the party must become narrow and fanatical, and in most cases this is just what has been accomplished. The party is narrow and the honest men in it do not deny this; on the contrary, they glory in their very narrowness and elsim that it is their only safety. Indeed, they ascribe the great gains to this very narrowness. It onght, however, to be pointed out that every radical fanaticism and narrow party organization has helped to delay and sometimes defeat the very reform or revolution songht. This narrowness has already arrayed many honest workingmen, to say nothing of onest workingmen, to men, to say nothing of growing middle class,

the great and growing middle class, against the party.

There is absolutely no hope that the Incre is ansomely no nope that the Socialist party on its present lines can ever obtain power in this nation. Thoughful men recognize this, the narrow fanatic never thinks, only in a narrow rut, and the party as a whole being in this narrow rut it is doubtful if it ever gets out.

No More Disinheritance.

Milwaukre, Jnn. 20.—For the Herald: A wrong perpetrated for a thousand years as a slavery don't become a right ears as a slavery don't become a right justice for that. There is no such ing as law of inheritance, barriag thing as law of inheritance, barriag physically by nature of the parents. Blackstone's Commentaries, the Bible of English and American lawyer, say: the English and American lawyer, says the dividing of the estate of a deceased among his children and others is naus usage; and between the lines that the fortune he had amssed should go to the community from where he got it, and that is logical and just. But why did Blackstone not say outright there was no law of inheritance, only simply usus? Evidently he was afraid of the wealthy

Milwankee Branch Meetings.

FIRST WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY SEC Market atreet. Richard L. Schmilt, Dov. Market atreet. Richard L. Schmilt, Dov. Market atreet, Secretary. MEETS EVERY SECOND WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chesimat atreets. Fritz Koll, 344 Eleventh Secretary. third Friday of the month, corner Fourth and Chestmat atreets. Frits Koll, 344 Eleventh atreel. Secretary. THE FOURTH WARD BRANCH MEET'S EACH first and third Thursday at 428 Fowler street. B. H. Halming, Jr., Secretary. FIFTH WARD BRANCH MEET'S EVERY FIRST and third Sunday, 2:30 p. m., at National hall, National avanue and Grova atreet. Thomas Reynolds, 452 Clition atreet, Secretary. SIXTH WARD BRANCH MEET'S EVERY SEC-coad and Fourth Wednesday at 8 p. m., at 504 Fourth atreet. F. Ramatahl, 709 Booth street, Secretary.

Secretary.
SEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS SECOND

Secretary.

Serviant Ward Branch Meets Second and fourth Thursday availage of the month at Grosse's ball, 524 Bat Waise street. William Grosse's ball, 524 Bat Waise street. William Grosse's ball, 524 Bat Waise street. Blight Ward Bat Waise street. Blight Ward Bernoll Meets Every art and third Suday, 2:30 p. m., at National had, National avanue and Grove street. H. W. Blatorias 518 Second svenue, Secretary.

NINTH WARD BRANCH MEETS EVERY Inst and third Thursday of the mouth at 434 Eleventh street. Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1315 Seneland silvet. Ed. Berner, Secretary, 1315 Seneland silvet. Treet had, Twelfth and North avenue. Edw. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street, Secretary, 122 ELEVENTH WARD BRANCH MEETS ON THE Fred Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Edw. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street, Secretary, 1316 Fred Turner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Edw. Grundmann, 1720 Lloyd street, Secretary, 1316 Truner hall, Twelfth and North avenue. Have the second and Orchard street. F. W. Behfeld, 454 Fiftbeenth avenue, Secretary.

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ery first and third Friday at 385 Eleventh avenue. E. W. Clarke, Secretary, 471 Fourteenth

nee. B. W. Usker, SWITTS FURST AND THIED SAVERS, 2 O'Slock in the afternoon, at Bonset's hall, 417 Seventh avenue.

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SOCIAL DEMOCRATIO HERALD

and Bonds the Badge of Citizenship!---Martha Moore Avery Cries out against this Infamy in the Massachusetts Legislature.

is the text substantially of Comrade Martha Moore Avery's re-the committee of the Massachusetts Legislature in the matter of ing that women paying taxes be alluwed to vote in municipal elec-tor of the bill was no less a personage than Julia Ward Howe, stong in a property qualification ballot.

Avery cald:
Avery

in the special interest of a propertied class of women within this within this within this bill aims a direct blow at the life of those dear and prelieges guaranteed by our hill of rights; which should ever protect the whole body of citizens. If the purpose of this bill were the extensical democracy "I would put my foot as far as he who goes farthest" in just adoption. Did it ask for an extension of the franchise to all there than for a special favor for such women as aiready have a superior or our great body of women by virtue of their wealth, I should rejoice of wealth, of enture and of ieisure should so interest themselves in awarel. I should then say that the riches which providence gives to ing thus returns in hiessing, support and extension of our noble institutes and the one in hiessing, support and extension of our noble institutes of the protection of the commonwealth, for thus putting the responsibility of citizenship more man the women who bear alike the daughters and the sons of men. Chairman and gentiemen of the committee, we have not that dear that public spirit from the petitioners of this numworthy hill. The unapposita is the baid fact which outlooks with stony stare the well-democracy of these our proud rights—to be free all in ail or not at all, when was wealth more precious to citizenship than self-sacrifice and Than those who give all, time and life in the service of the body poli-

were the intelletnal labors of the teachers of our state counted than stock and bonds?

It is true, Mr. Chairman, that money represents a power not to be lightly by, but one good sires saw fit to put above all else the claims of manife womanhood by herself content to be placed at a new relevel?

The for the sake of looking at such base argument as must, if any, suptis assault upon the body of our democracy; even admitting for the nusce the sere lawful to so emasculate our Bill of Rights, there must come proof perfor quality amongst rich women if they are to be admitted to citizenship the shame of the vast majority of our women who hold no property. Rich are taxed! Good! But is the mule and not the woman asking to vote? The dumb earth of stronger civic voice than the mass-intelligence of the collaboration.

of Massachusetts? I think we may dismiss the premise of their claim of rock.

If Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, the petitioners with faise that (I will not think them conacions of the vicious work they do—hut now that hell is said to be paved with good intentions) employ the seth which aronsed the colonias o revolt. Taxation without representation is miast and nalawful! And so muddled are the waters that the principle to the rocks below is not seen. With false blaze of righteons cause this many a woman from the rue fire which ever warms the great and cause.

an sincerely sorry to think so feeble the intellectual strength of the peticarguments—time-honored women of the city, aye, of this nation. The
the virile strength, the nudying emotion of this old cry comes from the
dia democracy. It was the cry of the whole seople for the people as a
and not the faint voice of piping class ascendency seeking to subsurge
rights of a whola people by reviving special political privileges. If yer
the prox of our good ship of state back to the black waters of despotssm. prox of our good snip or state back to the hard against the bill de not

Will Own the Earth!

will own the Earth:

in gather up the annheums

one all around our path.

a treat on wheat and roses,

the the poor the thorna and rhaff.

is and our chiefest pleasure

in and our chiefest preasure

in the poor shall have scant measuro

the poor shall have scant measuro

the we prices have to pay.

w'll reservoir the rivers, a w'll levy on the iskes, w'll levy on the iskes, w'll levy on the iskes, at brand his number on him at be'll carry through his life; apprentice all his children.

"It rapture e'en the wind god at confine him in a cave: 4 thm, through our patent process, is the atmosphere will save; as we'll squeeze oor little hrother, then he tries his longs to fill, a moter on his wind-pipe ad present nur little bill.

repairs on rest days, repairs on rest days, repairs noon; citud-way through ocean's apray, it charge just what it's worth; drive our stakes around the lakes-

Study the Situation.

If you are willing to assume your re-bilities as an American citizen or should study Socialist literature on

a should study Socialist literature of a trust succession. Already the corporations and trusts as assumed a very threatening attice. Every family in the United States is the existence of the meat trust, sugar trust and at present the worst. If the coal trust, which raises the see of tuel beyond the means of the line masses, in order that the trust is do to its bank account. The peoper as awakening to the fact that the trust is dietating to them, whether we shall or shall not burn coal. The peoper shall or shall not burn coal.

rybody could notice during the coal a that the coni trust, in a calm. et of fact way, boasted that it if necessary, call out the United a troops, to shoot those that relies work at their dictation into sub-

an instance which shows that is practically in control of the all other forces of government.

ds which will be the final out-

the trust has not been reached, seat power of concentrated and deapltai is very great, but it is compared with the powers capital will exert in the near. There is no use to smanh the mon the recommendation of the

use. There is no use to smanh the use upon the recommendation of the moratic party, or trying to legislate that the trust an promised by the sahean party. The trust is a necessities, the human tendency is toward unsation and simplifying the product and distribution of all necessities comforts of life.

Is trust in the end will do some good, will to a certain degree destray comman vace, by making swindlers alare drivers of mankind. The set of the trust in the end will do some good, will to a certain degree destray comman vace, by making swindlers alare drivers of mankind. The set of the trust of the trust interactive to do this. Socialist literature to the trust evil.

In people of this nation will soon be to decide one way or the other, shall own and operate their own tites and the means of production.

we'll nwn the earth.
-Grand Thoughts, London.

ill syndicale the starlight, monopolize the moon;

point not the gravity of this design open popular liberties. They say it is the entering wedge towards giving all women the right to vote, which they stoutly protest against. Nut so! It is an entering wedge not in the interest of democracy but for a return to aristocracy. Nut another step like that of the school anfirage towards giving all women an extension of the franchise, but a covert, a base retreat back to aristocratic preferment. Not even is it gilded with one sound argument of superior civic qualification, but it is a boid, a hrazen setting up of mammon.

But rich women are taxed! Wealth represents power! Is this angmented power over other women due to the direct effort of rich women themseives? In all fairness one must answer no. For as a rule these women are indebted to inheritance for their money.

Are these would-be privileged women demonstrating superior claim Are these would-be privileged women demonstrating superior claim to the added suffrage by virtue of operating capitals which return increasing dollars to their coffers? Granted that this is so—what shall he say to the claim of wage-earning women whose labor is the active factor in many a capital; when we know full well that working women get but their standard of living while the profits which they make for their employers add to the wealth within the state and so to its power? Are not these opposite classes of women quits if adding figures to the wealth of the state is our theme?

Mr. Chairman, I marvel that women who love fame should so lightly consent to bow their heads to the scorn which needs must light upon them; or at best, that by this act these petitioners court the pity of our mothers, our teachers, our sisters, who in their silent poverty shall turn sad faces away from the vulgar sign of assumption noon women whom they would delight to hunor. I do not fear, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee, the passage of this hill. Massachusetts has altogether too bouorable n record to write so black a hotch upon its statutes.

But would I not rather exempt some women from the shame of being classed with idiots, paupers and criminais if it be not yet possible to lift the disgrace frum all women at once?

Just here is the "nigger" in the woodpile. This is the sophistry which lures honest-minded women to the support of this treachery to civil equality before the political law. Their generous hearts are appealed to, their self sacrifice worked upon; while the reason of their mind is held suspended. If it be the sincere, the intelligent, the just and the merciful purpose to take a step in the

What is a Government For?

CLOSING SESSIONS OF THE ST. LOUIS MEETING.

ection."

Berger moved to strike out latter part

of section 8 on the ground that it conflicted with state autonomy and for the further reason that the report at the committee ou resolutions would cover the matter in a hetter way.

The committee then adjourned.

SEVENTH SESSION, Afternoon, Jau. 31: Mills, for committee on organization.

SEVENTH SESSION, Afternoon, Jau. 31: Mills, for committee on organization, requested floor he given committee on resolutions for the purpose of introducing esolution on matter of fusion with Union Labor party, after which committee on organization would offer report suggesting rule for guidance of national committee. Granted.

Revery for committee on resolutions.

Granted.

Berger, for committee on resolutions, reported. (See page 2.)

Organization committee then reported

as follows:
"Any state or territoriat organization tak
"Any state or territoriat organization tak

ing any action in violating the ANAL FUSION RESOLUTIONS adopted by this committee at St. Lonis January 3t, 1903.

ing any action in violating the ANT. FUSION RESOLUTIONS adopted by this committee at St. Louis January 3t, 1903, or adopting a constitution or platform in conflict with the national constitution or platform in conflict with the national constitution or national platform, and on the neglect or refinaal of any such state or territorial organization to conform or to enforce such conformity on the part of any local or locals or members hereof under its Jurisdiction, shall be proceeded against in the following manner:

1. Charges may be made to the national secretary by any member of the national secretary shall notify the state committees and the untional committeemen from the state furnishing a copy of charges so charged.

3. The national secretary shall notify the state committees and forthwith submittee and the national of the facts in the case from both sides within thirty days and forthwith submittee.

4. On the majority rote of the members of the national committee.

4. On the majority rote of the members of the national committee.

5. On the majority rote of the scalar part or subdivision of the Socialist party of America; all such decisions, however, shall be submitted to a referendum of the party membership, including the state in question.

5. That upon the organization of four or more local branches in any anerganized state or territory the national secretary shall call a state convention, when of ficially concurred in by a lefer-madm vote organization, and shall notify such locals to nominate temporary chairwan and time

WATCH REPAIRING.

Many good watches have been ruined by benefits repairs.
Too aspert repairing and an effiling to stand on my record as such. If you have watch repairs to be done—fromise to de it-right at a reasonable price.

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What is a Government For?

Commenting out the proposition of Congressman Jenkins that the national government seize the coal imines and the coal carrying railroads, the Outlook—which means well—says:

It appears to us entirely reasonable to believe that the supreme court would uphold the power of Congress under the Constitution to take over any railroads of au interstate character and operate them for the public henefit, provided, of conress, provision was made for paying the present owners a fair market price for them, * * * But we do not know of any cisuse in the Constitution which, in express terms or by necessary implication, confers upon that government the power to enter a state and take the property of private owners, and use it, not for governmental purposes, but for the —neral benefit of the public at large.

This sounds well enough, but one question, we think, destroys the argument:

What is the highest "governmental purpose," except "the general benefit of the public at large?"—Boyre's Weekly.

THE ST. LOUIS MEETING.

THE ST. LOUIS MEETING.

The camplant meeting, Wednesday, Feb. 4.—

Miwaukee Federated Trades Council.

Regnlar meeting, Wednesday, Feb. 4.—

Regnlar meeting, Wednesd

Milwaukee Federated Trades Council.

matters. Accepted to the service. From Metal Polishers of Eigin, 111, against Fauber Mfg. Co. Referred to louisness agent. Assouncement that Scott Olivon totacce of Detroil was now fair. From from molders of Geneva, N. Y., against Herendeen Company. Frost Shingle Weavers Culon of Tacoune against St. Panl. Tacona Lumber Po., and Far West Co. From Bartesders 61 against various Mill wankee unions. Referred to grievance committee. From Coopers with regard to packing houses. Referred to loadness agent From Upholsterers, with regard to laber Resolutions on dead fremen passed. Receipts for evening, \$13.43. Adjourned.

Frederic Heath, Rec. Seey.

From Stenographic Report.

Saturday forenoon, Jan. 31, 1903.—
Sixth session: Smith of Miontana electred chafrman for day. Minutes of previous day read and approved! Point of information by Berger about selection of quorum. Chair ruled that the term "locality" would require that they be selected from states in the vicinity of Omaha, but if Omaha was defeated the national committee will select a different quorum, applying the same interpretation to the locality eventually selected. Chair also rolled that members of national committee were eligible to membership on the local quorum. Objections to ruling by Berlyn and Berger.

The vote on election of local quorum resulted as follows:
Work (Ia.), 17; Roe (Neh.), 16; Lovett (S. D.), 16; Untermann (Kas.), 16; Turner (Mo.), 12; Mills (Kns.), 2; Hoehu (Mo.), 2; Christenson (Neh.), 2.

The following were declared elected: Work, Roe, Lovett, Untermann and Turner. Berger (Wis.) prose and stated that he "regarded the whole matter as unconstitutional and would appeal to the membership."

Section 4 carried as follows: "No state charter shall be granted until after the axpiration of thirty days from date uf the spolication; if during such period objections are filed by official action by any local within the state a statement of the factan involved shall be submitted to the members of the national committee for action."

Berger noved to strike out latter part of the conditions and the granted until after the factan involved shall be submitted to the members of the partial of section 8 on the ground that it conformity to the factan involved shall be submitted to the members of the partial of section 8 on the ground that it conformity to the factan involved shall be submitted to the members of the partial of section 8 on the ground that it conformites of solicity and the submitted to the members of the partial of solicity and the submitted to the members of the partial of solicity and the submitted to the factan involved shall be submitted to the members of the ground that it co C THE KEYNOTE **SUCCESS** tional committee in the same way and there acts of the national secretary and local quorum.

Sec. 2. The list of speakers shall be furnished to all orgasized states.

Secretary read telegram from William Mailly accepting national secretaryship. A request to be present at city convention of St. Louis comrades had to be declined through press of work. Adjournment. IS ITS INDIVIDUALITY. UNIFORMITY PREVAILS EVERY FEATUREOFTHEBREWING. UNEQUALED IN PURITY AND GOODNESS ... ALWAYS THE SAME GOOD OLD Blatz ment.
EIGHTH SESSION, 7:30 p. m.—Committee on organization reported following:
"We recommend that the national secretary be instructed to prepare a form of tary be instructed to prepare a form of charter suitable for branches in cities where organized on the branch basis Same to be sold to state organizations de siring such forms." Unanimously adopt BLATZ MALT-VIVINES
FOR OLDAND YOUNG. ed.
Mills, for committee on organizatios, reported the following resolution: "We recommend that upon the adoption of this paragraph this committee direct the VALBLATZ BRWG. EO. MILWAUKEE



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Continued an Page 4

The Model Grindlag Establishment of Milwankee.

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FRETUPAOLUBATONOE. SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD, 614 State Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

interest of general suffrage, why not nove to give such women as bear the heavier hurdens of life this useful dignity, that the life of women as a whole may be leveled up to higher standards? Why not move to give certain classes of self-disciplined women amongst our wage-earners the right to vote in municipal elections, that the leaven of dignity and duty may work both down and up? Rather than seek to give such women as have been protected by the lulwark of their money from meeting life at first haud? Why not trust the weil known fact that it is the rugged experiences of life that strengthen the moral fiber and the intellectual light of men and women alike? Why give to indolent inxury what is its incompetent task? Why so presumptuous as to ignore the moral law of the Great God, which writes with living fire that resistance is the law of growth?—Why not, and why?

Because when the animus of this whole matter is sifted to the naked skeleton of its real purpose it rests back upon the hope to stave off once again "the vulgar rule of democracy."

rule of democracy."

I do not fear that the great spirit of democracy will be stayed in its further progress by these little stabs of pride's ambitions. I do not fear that the roar of industrial diacontent will sliuk away affrighted by this sick sweet voice. But I do think that slow and stendy advances to industrial democracy led by the hand of education and by the way of the added responsibilities which come with power will guide our ship of state to deeper harbor with safer anchorage.

Neither do I fear that the body of itemocracy will suffer from the petty arguments upon the rickety hase of ontworn caste. Nor do I fear that Massachusetta will be seduced into the forzetfainess of her brave past. There is no warrant in the thought that she will betray her honor by tearing Justice from her seat. Her wits are keen enough to mark the glaring inlquity of this bill which asks for political power and privilege to monied women while at ouce it adds political insult and dishonor to the wives, mothers and the sisters holding no property within her borders.



Telephone 9t 11 White.

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when you drink Schlitz Beer.



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John Reichert Gustave Esche... ...Tres

Street. Matai Trades Section meets first and third Label Section meets every second and tourth Wedneeday.
Building Trades Section meets second and
fourth Thursday.
Miscellaneous Section meets first and third Thursday. Office of the Business Agent: 318 State Stree

BRASS MOULDERS' LOCAL 141 Meets every first and third Tuesday of

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Joseph A. Brefke, Secy.

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Office, 331 Chestnut St.

HERMAN A. HEIN, Secretary. Agent for the Herald and Vorwaerte.

HORSE SHOERS' UNION No. 11 Meeta Second and Fourth Tuesday, Fraternity Hail, 222-224 Grand Ave.

Nic. Schwinn, Secretary, 432 Eighth Street.



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Demand this Label on all **Packages** of

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or Porter.



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THE SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC HERALD AND WILSHIRE'S 60 Cts

sties and the means of production bribation.

collective ownership of the means duction and distribution, instead of a few trust magnates enormous at the expense of many toilers, atribute to the welfare and comali humanity. The duty of the a to study, and as far as possible also that the inevitable clash between tasts capital and the starving many proletarist. The responsibilities on the citizens of this nation the way of bringing about a of these musistiatectory conditions by electing an administration which is the alm of the beaucratic (Socialist) party, or all the means of production which the Social Democratic trying to avert, by educating the commonwealth.

C. T. H. Westphal.

ues received1 of Sheboygan
1 of Port Washington
1 of Port Washington
1 of Received
6 of Milwankee
8 of Sheboygan
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2 of Two Hivers
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1 of Seenah
1 of Plymouth
2 of Racine
1 of Brodhead
1 of Brodhead
1 of Westpaca
1 of Pecific
4 of Sheboygan
1 of Klel
2 of Milwankee

Cohecitons
Receipts fiota lecture bureau.....
Towards Hartford lecture, J. Portz
From C. B. Thompson on account...

Total receipts
Paid J. Relchert, treasurer.
Cash in secretary's hands Jan. 31.

Milwaukee Central Committee. Meeting of the Central Committee, Monday eventag, Feb. 2, 1933. Meeting called to order by the secretary. Comrade 1, Lowry in the chair. Previous adoutes approved as rend. Applications for membership as follows:

Lowry in the clair. Previous admites approved 8s real. Applications for membership as follows:
First ward, 15: Seventh ward, 1: Eighth ward, 6; Sixth ward, 1: Niath ward, 2; Teuth ward, 4: Twelfth ward, 3; Thirteenth ward, 2: Fifteenth ward, 2: Twentleth ward, 1: Twentleth ward, 2: Fifteenth ward, 8.
All were accepted and referred back to their respective branches with the exception of Frank 0. Inmer, whose name was referred back to a committee, appointed for that purpose, and consisting of comrades lummel, Buech, Hunger, Burmelster and Haumie.

Hannie, Buech, Hager, Birmeister and Haumie. New delegates seated as follows: First ward—C. T. H. Westphol, R. L. Schmidt, J. Buechel. Fourth ward—G. V. Hartman, N. Peler-sen, B. Lambert. Sixth ward—A. Buehler, H. Tares, W. Jordon.

E. H. Thomas, Secretary

\$154.50 62.40

Tleanings From Busy Socialistic Fields!

Good Grain Being Harvested by Our Hands in the Field. How the Advance to the Co-operative Commonwealth Progresses. You are invited to get in Line.

NOTES FROM YANKEE-LAND. Father McGrady had a very succe al meeting in Cleveand.

The Eric People is now the official Socialist paper of Eric.

Mother Jones will help the Chicago So cialists in their monicipal empaign. A new Socialist paper, the Pink Iconoclast, issues from Colarado Springs, Col.

The Socialists carried Aldine, Tex., get-ting more votes than the old parties to-gether.

The Wentworths unde a hit in their Massachusetts meetings and were very tavrably treated by the press.

Comrade Franklin H. Wentworth, edi-

tor of the Socialist Spirit, Chicago, will lecture at National hall, Milwaukee, March 1.

Comrade Daniel C. White has been elected state secretary of Massachusetts in place of William Mally, who has accepted the national secretaryship.

cepted the national secretaryship.

The Boston Heraid is publishing long anti-Socialist articles. Massachusetts comrades claim that there is an organized anti-Socialist secret campaign oo foot.

The printers of Cleveland willi-tender Comrade Max Hayes a reception in honor of his selection as A. F. of L. delegate to the British Trade Uoion congress.

After February 3 the national head-quarters of the party will be in Omaha, Communications should be addressed: Samuei Lovett, Acting Secretary, Omaha, Neb.

Comrade Margaret Haile of Wilshire's Magazine will lecture on "Woman and the Social Problem" before the Socialist Educational League, New York, Febru-

Comrade Martin Moore Avery of Boston contributes a long double column article on Socialism to Pairlek Ford's Irish Wurld of New York, which is printed on the front page ander hig headlines.

Comrade Eugene V. Debs has contributed a letter to the Colorado Chronicle in praise of the social crusaders and denunciatory of the action taken against them by the Colorado state committee.

If the Colorado comrades wish to keep staguation out of their movement and thus escupe the fale of some other places, let them put a ban on head-hund places, let them put a ban on near min-ing before it grows to too formidable proportious.

The state convention of the Socialists of Michigan will be held at Flint, Tnesday, February 17, at 10 n. m. Caudidates for justice of the state supreme court and regeats of the state noiversity will be placed in nomination.

Ruskin University, which has 250 teachers, will remove from Trenton, Mo., to Glen Ellyn, twenty-two miles from Chicago, shortly. It is modeled after Ruskin College at Oxford, England, and already has 14,000 resident and extension papils enrolled. Prof. George A. McMiller is the president.

Congressman Ridgely of Kansas has written the following over his own signature: "I have become convinced that the only solution of the monopoly problem is to be found in the collective ownership and control by all the people of all the necessary means of prodoction and distribution."

distribution."

Comrade Ben Tillett, the well-knowis British trade union agitator and Socialist, has decided to make a brief lecture tour of the United States in the fall. He was the fraternal delegate of the English nalons to the A. F. of L. convention to the country a year ago. Central labor bodies are neged to apply foe dates.

The selection of Omaha as the seat of the national headquarters has not given satisfaction to very many of the centers of Socialist activity. A move is on foot in locate the headquarters in Chicago by referendum, as this will permit of a local quorum consisting of the national committeemen from such states as Illinois, Iawa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Indiana. This move is more important because of the approaching national campaign, making is important to the working center for the campaign within the more thickly populated portion of the country. The first cali for the referendum comes from Kentucky.

Kentucky.

A series of agitation meetings in Polish in Milwankee are being arranged, to be addressed by Editor Barkowski of Chicago. The halls and dries thus far arranged are: Jauskowski's hall, 783 Becher street, 7 p. m., February 15. Hukowski's hall, 724 Windlake avenue, 8 p. m., February 17. Gruscza's hall, corner Wright and Brennen street, 8 p. m., February 17. Gruscza's hall, corner Brady and Franklin streets (Schiitz hall), 8 p. m., February 19. Ziarnek's hall, 716 Grove street, 8 p. m., February 20. Loboda's hall, 777 Seventh avenue, 8 p. m., February 21.

Comrade Goodspeed of Chicago sends us.

February 21.

Comrade Goodspeed of Chicago sends us. word of a grand Socialist mass meeting to be held in that city at the hig Anditorium. It will take place the last week in March, and the addresses will be by Puther McGrady, Mother Jonen and others. When it is known that the Auditorium costs \$500 a night, that it was the scene of the National Repoblican convention of 1888, and that it is so large that it is rare even in exciting compagns that the old parties dare to use it, it will be seen that our Chicago comrades are committed to big things. It sents 6000 people and the comrades hope, by seiling tickets at from 25 cents up, to not only meet the expense and fill the hall to overflowing, but to hold overflow meetings as well.

The McGrady-Ferguson debate on "Socialism expenses in the last contrast to the contrast of the contrast of

The McGrady-Ferguson debate on "Socialism vs. Prohibition" took place at New Castle, Pa., last week and "done much good," as as ungrammatical headine in the New Castle Tribune lad it. It was a three-day fight. Father McGrady missed a train, so that Comrade Slayton of New Castle had to hurriedly take his place the first night, but acquittach himseif well. Mr. Ferguson was careful to say that while standing for prohibition he was not a defender of the present system. He said he lad heen assig, ed recently to the stockyards district while working for the charity department of the city of Chicago and saw conditions there that would have to be reached by other means than prohibition. On the second night McGrady handled the Socialist end and kept his hearers on breathess tension. The debate stirred the whole towa.

Carl D. Thompson's Dates.

Carb D. Thompson's Dates.
February 12 and 13, Appleton.
February 14 and 15, New London.
February 19, Kiel.
February 19, Kiel.
February 20 and 21, Port Washington.
February 23, 24 and 25, Kraosha.
February 23, 24 and 25, Kraosha.
February 27, 28 and March 1, Brodhead.
March 2, 3 and 4, Darllagtos.
March 5, Madison.
March 6, 7 and 8, Wyocena and Pacific.
March 9, Portage.

There will be a meeting of the Twenty-third ward Social Democratic branch at Bresemeister's half. Thirteenth nyeune and Washlugton street, on Friday, February 20, 1908, at 8 p. m. All who voted the ticket, as well as more recent converts, are lavited to attend. Membera will please take notice and be present.

Total. EXPENDITURES. W. R. Gayloid, salary (arrears). Expressage on charters Telephone service Bobt. Salitel, expenses in campaign W. R. Gaylord, salary W. R. Gaylord, expenses W. R. Gaylord, salary W. R. Gaylord, anlary W. R. Gaylord, expenses Expenses of national committeemen W. R. Gaylord, earlnry (to Feb. I). W. R. Gaylord, earlnry (to Feb. I). W. R. Gaylord, expenses Total receipts Expenditmes

Carb D. Thompson's Dates.

Iwenty-third Ward Socialists, Attention!

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!

If you are a delegate from your Union or Branch to attend the Herald meeting, remember that it takes place this Saturday, February 14th, at 8 P. M., at Kaiser's Hall, 298 Fourth Street.

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND!

WATCHES! WATCHES! OUR SPECIALTY.

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OPEN ALL NIGHT. Headquarters for a good lunch or meal at moderate prices. OUR MOTTO

QUICK SERVICE. CLEANLINESS. J. E. CAMPBELL, Maoager. 420 EAST WATER ST.

Continued from Page 3.

members of the local quorum who are now in St. Louis—Work of lowa, Turner at Missouri, and Lovett of South Dakota —to lake charge of the ontional headquarters and remove the same to Omaha selecting one of their number to act as

secretary pro tem.

Berger moved substitute that headquarters be retnined in St. Loois natil
referendum is settled. Ruled out of or-

der.

Berger then moved to amend by subalitning "St. Lonis" for "Omaha" and
"remain" for "removed." Hillquit raised
point of order that original motion was
unconstitutional. Point of order overruled. Hillquit appealed. Roll cull resulted na follows on question of sustaining chair:

imponstitutional. Point of order overruled. Hillquit appealed. Roll cull resulied as follows on question of sustaining chair:
Yeas-Richardson, Sweetland, Healey,
Work, Mills, Lockwood, Turner, Goebel,
Massey, Critchlow, Lovett.
Nays-Berlyn, Mahoney, Dobbs, Carey, Barnes, Boomer, Herger. Smith and
Hillquit paired. Decision of chair deelared sustained by a vote of 11 yeas
and 7 nays. Berger's amendment lost
Original motion thea voted apon, roll call
resulting as follows:
Yeas-Richardson, Sweetland, Healey,
Work, Mills, Lockwood, Turner, Smith,
Goebel, Massey, Critchlow, Lovett.
Nays-Berlyn, Mahoney, Dobbs, Boomer. Berger, Hilhquit, Barnes and Unreyrequested to be recorded as abstaining
from voting on the ground that the matter was brought before the house in an
unconstitutional and improper manner.
Resolution adopted. Berger, Richardson
and Goebel named as auditing committee.
Adjoornment.
NINTH SESSION, February 1, 10 a,
m.—Goebel cle ted chairman of the day.
A number of resolutions read by Boomer
of propaganda committee were tabled.
Communication from the international
Socialist burean read. Motion to instruct
national secretary to call for nondination
of one delegate and an alternate to
the next international Socialist congress to
be held at Amsterdam, the alternate to
next international Socialist congress to
be held at Amsterdam, the alternate to
act also if by reason of the failure of the
Socialist Labor party to elect a delegate,
the Socialist Labor party to elect a delegate,
the Socialist Labor party to elect the delarate.

Berger introduced the following resofution: "Resolved, that the national Committee of the Socialist party of America,
while disagreeinz entirely with some of
the actions and the policy of the local
quarum in St. Louis and the former national secretary, Leon Grévelubarm, we at
the same time acknowledge the good will
and the lovally of these coursales to the

quorum in St. Louis and the former na-tional secretary. Leon Gréenbarm, we no the same time acknowledge the good will and the loyalty of these comrades to the cause of Socialism and the Socialist par-ty and that we hereby express our bear-felt thanks for the same." Carried unan-

A proposed amendment to the astional A proposed amendment to the actional constitution sent in by E. Val. Pulnam and James S. Roche, requiring all party members, in trades in which unions ex-ist, to join same under pensity of ex-pulsion, was ruled out of order. The committee then adjourned.

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F. Tafeiski. F. Tafeiski. Twenty-first ward—II: Knapp. J. Heller. Jr., A. Palin. Bills to the amount of \$7.25 were allowed. Under the hend of sew business Comrade Bistorius informed the comrades and delegates present start it was the intention of the Social Democratic Publishing Co. to get out an enlarged paper in the uear future. A meeting to that effect had been called for at Kalsee's hall, 298 Fourth street, Saturday night, February 14. He urged all branches to send delegates to this meeting. He furthermore asked what arrangements could be made in regard to making our picalc at Schiltz Fark this sammer a tremendous accesses. He maved that a committee be appointed to secore a spenker of national espatiation for this occasion. Motion carried following committee appointed: Comrades F. Heath, J. Huager, H. W. Bistorios. It was moved to secure a Polish speaker. Carried. Edmand T. Melms, Sec. HALF-HOURS IN THE HERALD SANCTUM.

facts. What he says is straight to the mark, but not in a manner to arcose autagonism.

Plymoath, Jahoary 22.

Dear Herald.—I eaclose elipping from local paper with report of one city convention. IThe Kalsmazoo platform appeared last week.—Ed.] You will actice that there is a more or less revolutionary (?) tendency in the majority of the state and monicipal programs, as well as in the party press, with a few exceptions, but this is dae mainty to the lack of economic knowledge on the part of the majority, or rank and file, with some exceptions but this is dae maining to the lack of economic knowledge on the part of the majority, or rank and file, with some exceptions, but this is dae maining to the lack of economic knowledge on the part of the majority, or rank and file, with some exceptions of coorse, than to a locid, analytical understanding of national, international, Industrial and political phenomena; or to be plainer, the complexity and co-relation in the workings of modern industrial society. But the working class cannot and should not be blamed for this, because in all fairness, considering their opportunities for self-education, the prolestariat has advanced with great strides towards the beach of control truth. Still, in my humiliant of control truth. Still, in my humiliant of control truth. Still, in my humiliant of control truth, in the control of control truth. Still, in my humiliant of class woold be benefited by a premainre revolution. I know that the working class woold be benefited by a premainre revolution. I know that some will smell opportunism in this, but I also know that I have and am still willing to sacrifice my apare time (and God knows it is limited, as I work in human the bot is also know that have and even the members of our own part are beginning to be disgusted with by perfect on help holid a co-operative commonwealth. I also know that the working class and even the members of our own part are breginning to be disgusted with by perfect on help holid a co-operative commonwealth. I a

bound! He writes:

Dear Mr. Edilor: Duriog this month I have spent some time in Los Angeles and San Diego and I have been impressed with the signs of activity on the part of the workers. The comrades are thoroughly alive in this neck of the woods. At Los Angeles headquarters I had the pleasne of meeting comrades Miller. Brady and Zoraster. Comrade Miller, by the way, is a native of Kenosha, and was very moch interested in the heavy Socialist vote polled in that city last fall. He is the local organizes.

They all spoke optimistically of the future prospects for the Socialist case; in spite of the apparent local entanglements they look for early success of class-conscions Socialism to California. And I am inclined to believe that their view is correct, as almost every man I have met in this state is a Socialist. Anothee thing which will help the cause here is the attitude of the capitalists press. Nowhere have I seen the capitalists press so bold and oncompromising in its opposition to the canse of labor and labor unions.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 31.

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 31. Onr Philadelphia comrades are holding successful lectores at the Logan building, 130G Arch street, every Sunday at 8 p. m. Camrade Edw. Moore speaks Feb. 8 on "Socialism, and What it Seeks to Accomplish." Cu the two following Sundays addresses will be given by Comrades W. J. Frost and Dr. G. Metaler, respectively.

Dear Comrades: I received a sample copy of the Heraid last week and was glad to know that the boys were sending oot such a fine paper. Keep up the good work. Give the two old triamers a little more rope and they will hang themselves. Please send me four paper and Wilshire's Magazine and oblige.

N. Dak., Jan. 28.

N. Dak., Jan. 28.

Editor 8. D. H.—We now have Comrade Clinton Simonton, of Maine, with ns. Simonton is the hero of the new book soon to appear, entitled. "Shronds with Pockets." Simonton has been called the "Ahraham Lincoln of the Reform Movement," and is without doubt one of one most attring speakers. He is to start from here, after stirring appeakers and St. Joe, for a tour through Michigan. I trust the conrades at Battle Creek, Kalamazoo, Marshall, Ann Arbor, Detroit and other places will give Simonton the reception that he deserves. Liku Debs. he has that rare gift of

With the Workers.

Here's a letter from an old worker, Comrade Talimadge, who refers in a postacript to a "Tramp convention" held several yrars ago at Fond on Lac, Wis, at which a 8-ocialist address was made by Comrade Berger. He says his age now prevents him from heing in active work, but the evidences of his activity that reach us, belle his words. His letter:

Editor Herald: Probahly no more delighted addience ever left Turner hall than one that listened to Rev, Carl D. Thompson, who spoke one evening in this city, it was conceded by the committee that they made a mistake in not having arranged for more lectures. Mr. Thompson has wit, poetle imagery, eloqueace, and tho facts. What he says is attaight to the mark, but not in a manner to arroose antagonism.

J. R. Tsilmadge.

Plymoath, Jahoary 22.

Dear Herald.—I eaclose elipping from local paper with report of oue city convention.

We have befare us a letter from Comrade better on a sthmatic and sattack to drop his work as attate organizer of Wisconsin and rush down to warmer attack to drop his work as attate organizer of Wisconsin and rush down to warmer deloquently with his views. He can be a to sate organizer of the solid many to warmer deloquently with his views. He can start who was forced by as attack to drop his work as attate organizer of the says that stream as eletter from Comrade by as attack organizer of the say that the views. He chows most eloquently with his views. He shows most eloquently with his views. He shows most eloquently with his vecty scholading of the instead to warmer deloquently with his views. He shows most eloquently with his views. He shows most eloquently when his velocuently in the horse has attack to drop his work of his office in the spring local active the such as a state organizer of the says in a stream of the spring local active that the wites in the spring local active the old Social Democracy of America have a revolution. I wish there could he such an exponent of our cause in every school discrete his warma of the late

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